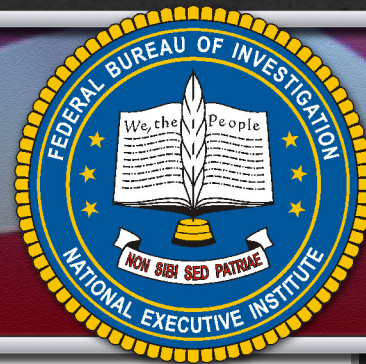




NEIA CONNECTIONS

Volume 1 , 2014



FBI BUREAU NEWS

FBI Director James B. Comey has named Mark F. Giuliani the Bureau's new Deputy Director. As Deputy Director, Mr. Giuliani will oversee all FBI domestic and international investigative and intelligence activities, as well as a number of other functions, and will serve as Acting Director in the Director's absence. Giuliani has served as the Special Agent in Charge of the Atlanta Division since August 2012. Before moving to Atlanta, Mr. Giuliani was the Executive Assistant Director of the National Security Branch and, before that, Assistant Director of the Counterterrorism Division at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. "Mark brings more than 25 years of operational and leadership experience to this position," said Director Comey. "He understands the importance of partnerships and is an exceptional and thoughtful leader. I look forward to working more closely with him."

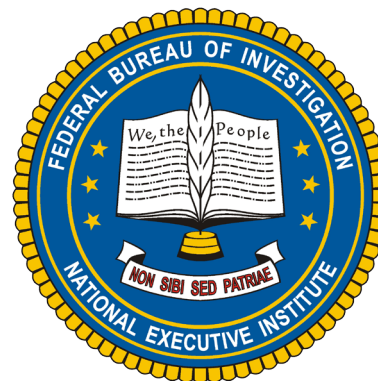
Mr. Giuliani entered on duty as a Special Agent of the FBI in 1988. He first reported to the Washington Field Office, where he worked on the Safe Streets and Gang Task Force and served on SWAT as an assault team leader. While there, he received the Director's Award for Excellence in Investigation. In 1997, Mr. Giuliani was promoted to Supervisory Special Agent in the Violent Crimes Section at FBI Headquarters, where he was responsible for the fugitive and Ten Most Wanted programs. Mr. Giuliani was then assigned to the Atlanta Division as Supervisory Special Agent of the Violent crimes and International Terrorism Squads.

In 2005, he was named Assistant Special Agent in Charge of National Security. In this capacity, he was responsible for FBI Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence Operations in Georgia. During his tenure in Atlanta, Mr. Giuliani also served as the FBI's on-scene commander in Afghanistan, where he led a group of FBI personnel who supported U.S. Special Forces components. In 2008, Mr. Giuliani was promoted to Chief of the Domestic Terrorism and Strategic Operation Section in the Counterterrorism Division. In 2010, he was promoted to Deputy Assistant Director for Operations Branch II and then to Assistant Director of the division, where he oversaw all major FBI international and domestic terrorism operations.

In 2011, Mr. Giuliani was named Executive Assistant Director of the National Security Branch. In this role, he was responsible for ensuring the FBI successfully executed its National Security Mission to defend the United States and its interests from national security threats, ranging from terrorism to espionage to weapons of mass destruction. Mr. Giuliani has a degree in economics from the College of Wooster. We congratulate and wish him well in his new position.

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THE FBI NEIA CONFERENCE IN PARTNERSHIP WITH MCCA AND PERF **MAY 28 -30, 2014**

The FBI NEIA in partnership with the Major Cities Chiefs Association and the Police Executive Research Forum is holding a joint training conference May 27 -30, 2014 (May 27 – travel day) in San Francisco, CA at the Intercontinental Mark Hopkins Hotel. This promises to be an interesting and high quality “trifecta” training opportunity. The Trifecta Conference is a race to educational excellence. This May at our San Francisco conference, we intend to put on presentations that address not just the issues but the unintended consequence and benefits of technology, harnessing the appropriate intelligence and collaboration model. Is Collaboration going to be the next buzz word or one with a defined function? If knowledge is power then how we harness the technology and the subsequent intelligence that can be obtained greatly influences what role policing will have in handling changes that impact on crime control, disorder and public safety. This past March, Eric Schmidt, Chairman of Google, told his audience at the Montgomery Summit in Santa Monica, CA that Google is pushing products beyond its core search business. According to Schmidt “Technology is evolving from asking a question (i.e. artificial intelligence) to making relevant recommendations...It will figure out things you care about and make recommendations...That’s possible with today’s technology.” If that’s our future, then what additional requirements and partnerships belong in our leadership toolkit?

In crisis, we act with traditional partners, primarily government led. Yet, are there other partners, private and nonprofit sectors that should be considered. And if so what would be the resources that help us cooperate more effectively in such a crisis? Similarly, we have governments under increasing pressure to produce better changes, less expensive and faster results simultaneously seeking budget cut backs. Law enforcement executives are making tremendous strides in crime control practicing what we call “smart policing. Still, are the same executives’ in position to understand and utilize today’s most critical assets, our technology and our ability to gather and analyze intelligence? Mobility in communications is moving at a faster rate than the Internet at its inception and will change how the government performs its business. Our invited speakers are a combination of executives and “thought leaders” whose experience, background and knowledge can spark critical thinking and creativity in addressing tomorrow’s problems.

INTELLIGENCE AND COLLABORATION: UNDERSTANDING AND UTILIZING TODAY’S MOST CRITICAL TOOLS FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVE

- New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton who not only served previously in that city but also Boston, Los Angeles and a host of other departments, but led a private sector Consulting Group that has studied number law enforcement agencies in the United States and elsewhere around the world.
- Dr. Richard Falkenrath, a Principal with the Chertoff Group whose former positions include Director for Proliferation Strategy, National Security Council: White House Deputy Homeland Security Advisor, Deputy Assistant to the president, Deputy Commissioner for Counterterrorism, NYPD.
- Robert Hayes, a Senior Fellow with the Microsoft Institute for Advanced Technology in Government, and previously Head of the UK National Special list Law Enforcement Centre.
- Dr. Michael Jackson is the Chairman and former member of Shaping Tomorrow, a unique British Company offering global strategic foresight and intelligence to 20,000 members, 7,000 companies and six major governments. His firm services a geographical distribution spanning a number of continents. Jackson previously was a SVP with the Bank of America and EMEA and Chief executive of a British bank before founding Shaping tomorrow in 2002 providing a unique window on emerging change affecting the private and public sectors including the administration of criminal justice and crime.
- Oleg Kalugin is a retired Major General in the Soviet KGB, the youngest ever to be appointed to that rank. Former Chief of KGB Foreign Counter-Intelligence whose job it was to penetrate all hostile

intelligence and security forces worldwide, General Kalugin became one of Russia's "Most Wanted," and now celebrates over a decade as a U.S. Citizen. The ultimate Insider, his forthright biography Spymaster documents secrets and scandals from his 32-year clandestine career. Based in the Washington, D.C. area, he teaches regularly at the Center for Counterintelligence and Security Studies, and lectures throughout the country.

- Russell Porter, Director of Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, and Federal Partnerships – Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
- Andrew McCabe, Executive Assistant Director, FBI's National Security Branch.
- John Miller's career is that of an individual of many talents, one of which is that of an extraordinary reporter. From 1973 to 1994 Miller reported on many of the major stories of the time. His investigative reporting earned him nine Emmy Awards, Two Peabody's and an Alfred DuPont-Columbia Award. Those experiences were shared with numerous law enforcement executives at many of our FBI NEIA training programs. His law enforcement career covers a multitude of key roles in policing: initially Deputy Commissioner for Public Information; then onto LAPD where he was in charge of that department's counter terrorism and criminal Intelligence units. While there he is credited with launching the Automated Critical Asset Management System, a terror-target risk assessment program now used in a number of cities. Miller subsequently served in several federal agencies including FBI, CIA and NSA.

The Intercontinental Mark Hopkins is "as splendid as when it opened in 1926, Mark Hopkins is one of the city's finest historic San Francisco luxury hotels. It's ideally located at the crossing of three cable car lines, just minutes from Union Square. Each suite is furnished in a unique, stately style. Breathtaking views of San Francisco combine with fine dining and a signature 100 Martini menu at Top of the Mark restaurant. Described when it opened as 'architecturally perfect', this San Francisco luxury hotel remains so today." Register now by contacting the hotel at 800-662-4455, please reference the NEIA/MCCA/PERF Annual Meeting to get the special rate of \$209 plus tax. Please use the link bit.ly/1IyiRPh or call the hotel at 800-662-4455 and reference code WMO to get the special rate.

Conference registration is **\$300** for attendees registering **before April 16, 2014** and **\$325** for those registering after this date. Register now by going to the Major Cities Chiefs website. The link for registration is: <http://bit.ly/QoltCJ>

PLEASE NOTE: All NEIA members, spouses, and guests need to register for the conference as FBI NEIA MEMBERS when completing registration on the appropriate check off box at the web site website to assist us in offsetting our conference expenses.

FBI NEIA PENRITH AWARD

We are seeking nominations for the 23rd prestigious FBI NEIA Penrith Award. This award is presented to an NEIA member (active or retired) who has displayed national leadership, personal courage in the face of adversity and made substantial or innovative contributions to the administration of law enforcement. Who do you think deserves this year's award? For more information please see www.neiassociates.org/penrith-award/ Make your recommendation by contacting Charlie Connolly, at cpcretnypd@aol.com

FBI NEIA LARRY MONROE SCHOLARSHIP

NEIA members, do you have a child or grandchild who could use \$2500 to as much as \$10,000 to help defray cost of education today? The Monroe Scholarship student selection is based on monetary need, demonstrated work ethic, scholarship record, and service orientation. Application and details for the award can be found on our website www.neiassociates.org/monroe-scholarship/. Complete your application now for a deserving student.

YOUTH LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

We are pleased to announce that **Megan Simpson**, daughter of Steve Simpson, NEI class XXXI, has agreed to accept this opportunity for leadership development at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia from June 18-24, 2014. Megan had been selected to attend last year's program but it was cancelled by the FBI due to budget restrictions.

FBI NEIA EXECUTIVE BOARD ELECTIONS

FBI NEIA Mission Statement: The FBI National Executive Institute Associates (FBI NEIA) will provide a learning environment where its members can network, mentor, and share unique executive leadership experiences. The FBI NEIA is committed to be a recognized center of excellence in law enforcement education, research, and training, and will provide members lifelong opportunities for the free exchange and dissemination of ideas, information and personal association with our national and international law enforcement peers.

We remind you of our mission as the context to this notice to those candidates interested in running for the office of FBI NEIA Executive Board Member. Those currently serving on the Board are President Charles Connolly, Executive Director Dick Ayres, Chris Burbank, Lee Colwell, Dave Corderman, Rocco Diina, Terry Hillard, Bud McKinney, Paul Pastor, with MCCA President Chuck Ramsey, MCSA President Donny Youngblood, and NEI Class 36 Representative Kevin Murphy.

There will be four positions in contention for this election. The incumbents who will be running for re-election to these seats are Chris Burbank, Dave Corderman, Frank Gallagher, and Bud McKinney. The elections will be processed during the registraiton period in San Francisco, and the results will be announced at the reception on May 29. Candidates desirous of running for election to the Board shall have a minimum of two years paid membership subsequent to their graduation from their NEI class. In order to be placed on the ballot, FBI NEIA Executive, Director Dick Ayres must receive the request to run for election from the candidates by **May 1, 2014.**

The request for candidacy must contain a (1) one-page bio, (2) an acknowledgement to fulfill a four-year volunteer commitment, and (3) an acknowledgement that the candidate understands the commitment to the expenditure of time and financial expense.

The names of all candidates will be published in the last newsletter, and/or in a special notice prior to the San Francisco Conference. President Connolly will introduce the candidates and their bio will be made available for those voting. Ballots will be collected and counted and the results will be announced at the Penrith Award Reception.

Requests to run for the Board can be submitted either by email or via mail to: Dick Ayres, Executive Director National Executive Institute Associates 121 Hawks Nest Drive Fredericksburg, VA 22405
ayresclms@verizon.net

FBI NEIA MEMBERSHIP DUES NOTICEAIMEE.BAARZ@SLCGOV.COM

An Association's strength is in its membership! We need you! Attached is the membership dues notice for 2014. You can fill out the form and mail it to the address listed or you can pay online. Membership dues are tax deductible and we will be happy to provide with a receipt. If you have questions please contact Aimee Baarz at 801-799-3802, or email her at **AIMEE.BAARZ@SLCGOV.COM**.

SOME INTERESTING ARTICLES

The dark side of new technologies: crime

New technologies bring with them many benefits: they also bring new opportunities for criminals at the individual, device, organisations, system infrastructure, and global level. The nature of many of the emerging technologies raises the threat in terms of scale of impact, ease of use, number of access points. The race is on to fight back.

What is changing?

The internet of things will connect just about everything to everything else. Estimates of the number of connected devices by 2020 vary; some say 50 billion devices, others 200 billion. The issue is that security on these devices is minimal; they are vulnerable to attack and could provide an almost limitless supply of sources for launching denial of service attacks or viruses. But it may not just be individuals who are vulnerable, so too could critical infrastructures or corporate systems, using them as a back door.

Mobile payments and voucher schemes offer convenience for customers and new capabilities for marketing. They are also a potential field day for criminals, providing easy access to individual identities, funds, and even financial systems - directly and indirectly. Wearable technologies take these capabilities further, giving access to medical information, and genetic and other biometric identifiers. That criminal access is also increasingly global and remote.

The spread of robots and high level of automation, plus artificial intelligence will redefine whole sectors as jobs disappear, and new ones emerge. They also raise issues around the boundaries of responsibility, who is in charge of a decision or an action, if things go wrong or the extent to which decisions could be 'hijacked' untraceably.

Invisibility capabilities and their related meta-materials are being developed for military applications and could even provide increased protection against earthquakes. They could also help criminals to hide facilities making counterfeit goods or illegal drugs or drones capable of spying on security operations.

The growing sophistication of many technologies, but also their relative ease of use combined with falling prices means that DIY (Do It Yourself) technology has moved from electronics to biotechnology to 3D printing. An individual can now do in a back bedroom what relatively recently could only be done in sophisticated facilities. Working guns and other weapons that are almost impossible to detect are already possible; remotely controlled robots using a Kinect could be used to 'commit a crime'; genetic experiments are now do-able, 'at home', the possibility to develop and threaten the release of viruses has spread far wider.

Implications

Cybercrime has been listed as one of the major threats to national security. System complexity and sheer numbers of connected devices mean that new approaches to protection are needed as the IoT and mobile payments take off. But, consumers are not only the first line of defence, because so many of these devices will be consumer goods, they are also the weakest link in the chain. Security is a low priority; people are lazy and careless about passwords. We are in danger, potentially, of building a very leaky sieve. Manufacturers are being required to address the issue, but it could be an uphill battle.

The new technologies are of course also providing new tools for fighting crimes, such as the new system which can record a crime scene in minutes rather than hours or possibly days; a new radar scanner to detect 3D printed guns; systems which can remotely test sewage and identify drug usage; systems which can detect details such as reflections in an eye or watch from the sky; big data which helps develop new forms of intelligence.

But many of the solutions raise concerns about privacy and oversight. Recent press coverage and the Snowden revelations about surveillance have damaged trust in the security services at a time when we are vulnerable and need new tools. Organisations involved in security will need to find new ways of building trust among the public in a system which many perceive as having been out of control.

Skills shortages will also be a critical issue. A recent report estimated that we need 21 million skilled cyber security personnel worldwide, but only about 3000 currently exist.

As crime goes virtual, global, but also asymmetric - in terms of the scale of chaos one individual can wreak - the race to find new tools, approaches and the skills to fight crime at every level - the individual, device, organisations, system infrastructure, and global, is heating up.

Just as systematic intelligence gathering leads the way fighting crime, so scanning the horizon for a different kinds of intelligence about new technologies which may pose future threats as well as provide future solutions will be equally important.

During 2014, eight major areas of technology will make waves, increasing their capacity to change how business operates, creates value and responds to customers. Governments too will need to learn to play by new rules. The list is by no means exhaustive, and we would gladly hear your suggestions. Their impacts will play out over many years, but we see 2014 as a time for critical growth.

What is changing?

- Variable cloud forecast- The cloud will continue to evolve and transform and enable mobile and tablet-based services. Companies will need to incorporate enhanced digital experiences and services into their customer offers and internal processes. Cities will be able to create responsive, intelligence-based strategies and reduce IT costs.
- The Internet of Things (IoT) gets personal- Connectivity and embedded intelligence are beginning to hit critical mass as ever more equipment, from watches to cars, is connected. As a result, our surroundings will begin to 'look after us', our homes and cars will do more and more for us, services such as healthcare will migrate to the home, the sharing economy will challenge more sectors.
- M-Payment, a logical next step- As consumers reach ever more for their smartphones to research options and make purchases, so their use of their smartphone to pay is increasing. Retailers, restaurants, and services need to be ready, or miss out on these hyper-connected consumers.
- Wearable technologies grabbing the headlines- Momentum is building and capabilities are rising as wearable technologies begin to get into their stride, and bring a host of new interfaces with gesture, voice, BCI (Brain Computer Interface) and haptics all playing a role. Health and medical applications are growing, along with others.
- 3D printing delivers on new fronts- Several patents end this year and 3D printer prices are falling to under \$500, which may liberate a wave of experimentation. Bio-printing may see a major breakthrough with the first liver being 3D printed. NASA is preparing to take 3D printing into space. But, criminals will also explore its potential for counterfeiting and weaponry.
- Big data going extreme- A direct knock on effect of the growth of the IoT will be ever more data streams coming on line; big data will become even bigger. Competition to provide devices, tools and techniques which can simplify and make sense of it will increase. New approaches to medical research may reveal significant new insights. Consumers may become more aware of the value of their data.
- Gaming playing hard and fast- Gaming is leading the charge on many new technologies- enhancing

player interaction, creating more immersive experiences, developing new graphics and displays. It is also migrating to mobiles, colonizing our living rooms and integrating entertainment. Gaming will continue to disrupt not just leisure, but learning, retailing, and marketing as its capabilities migrate.

- Machines get very, very clever- New chips will bring self-learning machines that can ‘tolerate’ errors, process automation that requires little or no programming, robots and other forms of AI (Artificial Intelligence) that are able to see, hear and navigate ever more like humans.

Implications

These eight technology areas – collectively and in some cases individually – have the capability to transform processes and industries, create new opportunities and new competition, to transform business models and drive innovation, generate new jobs and annihilate others, and to provide companies, governments and consumers with ever more power at their fingertips. Organizations will need to take a systems view of their potential and impacts in order to develop strategic responses to ride the technology waves not drown in them.

When the Right to Bear Arms Includes the Mentally Ill

Note: (Article edited for brevity)

Last April, workers at Middlesex Hospital in Connecticut called the police to report that a psychiatric patient named Mark Russo had threatened to shoot his mother if officers tried to take the 18 rifles and shotguns he kept at her house. Mr. Russo, who was off his medication for paranoid schizophrenia, also talked about the recent elementary school massacre in Newtown and told a nurse that he “could take a chair and kill you or bash your head in between the eyes,” court records show. The police seized the firearms, as well as seven high-capacity magazines, but Mr. Russo, 55, was eventually allowed to return to the trailer in Middletown where he lives alone. In an interview there recently, he denied that he had schizophrenia but said he was taking his medication now — though only “the smallest dose,” because he is forced to. His hospitalization, he explained, stemmed from a misunderstanding: Seeking a message from God on whether to dissociate himself from his family, he had stabbed a basketball and waited for it to reinflate itself. When it did, he told relatives they would not be seeing him again, prompting them to call the police. As for his guns, Mr. Russo is scheduled to get them back in the spring, as mandated by Connecticut law. “I don’t think they ever should have been taken out of my house,” he said. “I plan to get all my guns and ammo and knives back in April.”

The Russo case highlights a central, unresolved issue in the debate over balancing public safety and the Second Amendment right to bear arms: just how powerless law enforcement can be when it comes to keeping firearms out of the hands of people who are mentally ill. Connecticut’s law giving the police broad leeway to seize and hold guns for up to a year is actually relatively strict. Most states simply adhere to the federal standard, banning gun possession only after someone is involuntarily committed to a psychiatric facility or designated as mentally ill or incompetent after a court proceeding or other formal legal process. Relatively few with mental health issues, even serious ones, reach this point. As a result, the police often find themselves grappling with legal ambiguities when they encounter mentally unstable people with guns, unsure how far they can go in searching for and seizing firearms and then, in particular, how they should respond when the owners want them back. “There is a big gap in the law,” said Jeffrey Furbee, the Chief Legal Adviser to the Police Department in Columbus, Ohio. “There is no common-sense middle ground to protect the public.” A vast majority of people with mental illnesses are not violent. But recent mass shootings — outside a Tucson supermarket in 2011, at a movie theater last year in Aurora, Colo., and at the Washington Navy Yard in September — have raised public awareness of the gray areas in the law. In each case, the gunman had been recognized as mentally disturbed but had never been barred from having firearms.

After the Newtown killings a year ago, state legislatures across the country debated measures that would have more strictly limited the gun rights of those with mental illness. But most of the bills failed amid resistance from both the gun lobby and mental health advocates concerned about unfairly stigmatizing people. In Washington, discussion of new mental health restrictions was conspicuously absent from the federal gun control debate. What remains is the uncertain legal territory at the intersection of guns and mental illness. Examining it is difficult, because of privacy laws governing mental health and the limited availability of information on firearm ownership. But The New York Times obtained court and police records from more than 1,000 cases around the country in which guns were seized in mental-health-related episodes.

A systematic review of these cases — from cities and counties in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Ohio and Tennessee — underscores how easy it is for people with serious mental health problems to have guns. Over the past year in Connecticut, where The Times obtained some of the most extensive records of seizure cases, there were more than 180 instances of gun confiscations from people who appeared to pose a risk of “imminent personal injury to self or others.” Close to 40 percent of these cases involved serious mental illness.

Perhaps most striking, in many of the cases examined across the country, the authorities said they had no choice under the law but to return the guns after an initial seizure for safekeeping.

The state’s seizure law does not address the question, and as a result, records from gun confiscation cases are not entered into the federal background check database that dealers must consult when making sales, according to officials from the Indiana Supreme Court. Connecticut had a similar vulnerability until this year. Unlike in Indiana, the Connecticut State Police handle gun background checks, running names in the federal system and checking its own records. Judicial officials are unsure, however, if the agency was receiving all gun seizure records. As a fail-safe and a way to prevent people from simply going to another state to buy a gun, the state has now begun submitting these records to the federal system. Adding to the uncertainty for law enforcement, federal courts have ruled that an emergency involuntary psychiatric evaluation is not grounds to bar someone from possessing firearms.

It was the shock of a potentially avoidable tragedy that pushed Indiana lawmakers to act. Reports of gunfire brought Officer Timothy Laird to Indianapolis’s south side one night in August 2004. Kenneth C. Anderson, a schizophrenic man who the police later learned had just killed his mother in her home, was stalking the block with an SKS assault rifle and two handguns. As Officer Laird stepped from his patrol car, he was fatally shot. Four other officers were wounded before one of them shot and killed Mr. Anderson. At the beginning of that year, the police had seized nine guns from Mr. Anderson after being called to his home by paramedics because he was being combative. Deemed delusional and dangerous, he was taken to a hospital for a mental health evaluation. He was not, however, committed, and when he sought the return of his guns, police officials concluded that they had no legal grounds to keep them.

Several months after Officer Laird’s death, the Indiana legislature passed its seizure bill, giving the police explicit authority to search for and confiscate guns from people who are considered dangerous or who are mentally ill and off their medication. The police can keep the guns, upon court approval, for five years. Connecticut’s law, passed in 1999, was also a response to a high-profile shooting rampage: a disgruntled employee with a history of psychiatric problems fatally shot four people at the state lottery offices before killing himself. This year, in the wake of the Newtown shooting, in which 20 children and six adults were killed, the mental health debate in state legislatures focused largely on two areas: requiring mental health professionals to report dangerous people to the authorities and expanding the mental health criteria for revoking gun rights.

One legislature that ultimately did act was New York’s, which passed a far-reaching — and controversial — measure that requires mental health professionals to report to county authorities anyone who “is likely to engage in conduct that would result in serious harm to self or others.” If county officials agree with the assessment, they must submit the information to the state’s Division of Criminal Justice Services, which alerts the local authorities to revoke the person’s firearms license and confiscate weapons. Maryland, too,

amended its laws, barring anyone with a mental disorder who has a history of violence from having firearms. And California adopted a five-year firearms ban for anyone who communicates a violent threat against a “reasonably identifiable victim” to a licensed psychotherapist. Previously, the ban was six months. The state already had a five-year gun ban for anyone deemed to be a danger to himself or others and admitted on a 72-hour psychiatric hold for emergency evaluation and treatment or a longer 14-day hold. (Both steps fall short of the criteria for an involuntary commitment under federal law.) Even in cases where people are sent for emergency evaluations but not admitted, the police may confiscate their weapons and petition a court to keep them. California, Maryland and New York, however, are outliers. (Hawaii and Illinois also stand out for their strict — some would argue onerous — mental health standards for gun ownership.) Most states have been content to follow the federal government’s lead.

In fact, the issue has long been a political quagmire. Gun rights advocates worry that seizure laws will ensnare law-abiding citizens who pose no threat. In Connecticut, with its imminent-risk standard for seizure, the law sometimes “reaches pretty normal people,” said Rachel Baird, a lawyer who has sued police departments over gun confiscations.

“People make comments all the time when they’re angry or frustrated — ‘I’m going to come down there, and it won’t be pretty’ — but if you say that and you own a firearm, it immediately takes on a context that it otherwise wouldn’t,” said Ms. Baird, a former prosecutor. At the same time, mental health professionals worry that new seizure laws might stigmatize many people who have no greater propensity for violence than the broader population. They also fear that the laws will discourage people who need help from seeking treatment, while doing little to deter gun violence. Research has shown, however, that people with serious mental illnesses, like schizophrenia, major depression or bipolar disorder, do pose an increased risk of violence. Substance abuse, the study found, was a powerful predictor of violence. The highest rate, 64 percent, was found among people who had major mental disorders as well as substance abuse issues. For substance abusers alone, the rate was 55 percent.

This month a consortium of mental health professionals, public health researchers and gun control advocates released a report containing a series of recommendations on improving state laws regarding mental health and guns. The group focused largely on the gray area beyond the narrow federal standard of involuntary commitment, recommending that people admitted for short-term involuntary hospitalizations lose their gun rights temporarily, and that the police be given a mechanism for removing guns from people they believe to be dangerous. “That could save a lot of lives,” said Dr. Swanson, a member of the consortium.

Police board considers policy to encourage public to video officers. Policy would ensure that officers don’t unduly impede video recording or photography while they carry out duties.

Colin Perkel / THE CANADIAN PRESS

Ian Scott, former director of Ontario’s Special Investigations Unit, has advocated for more video to be used by the province’s police forces. The Toronto Police Services Board will soon consider a policy of encouraging the public to film officers on duty. Board member Marie Moliner is raising the issue at the March 13 meeting, saying the policy is “timely” as the frequency of such recordings has increased. “The purpose of the policy is to ensure that police officers do not unnecessarily impede the video recording or photography of police officers in the course of their duties,” Moliner’s also recommends consulting with Chief Bill Blair about what procedures currently exist for training. Police spokesman Mark Pugash, who was not addressing Moliner’s motion, said he has been speaking to recruits for several years about citizen video being a “fact of life” for officers. “I’ve been telling them for years that technology has changed,” he said, since most people have smartphones.

Mayor says police will be able to improve response time and enhance investigations of gun-related violence.

February 12, 2014 | By Justin George and Yvonne Wenger, *The Baltimore Sun*

Baltimore police will soon install a gunshot detection system in east and west Baltimore, under a \$305,000 state grant that won city approval Wednesday. The Shot Spotter system will use receivers posted in neighborhoods to detect the sound of gunfire. Police will use the readings to track and respond to potential shootings. Similar systems are used throughout the United States, including in cities such as Oakland, Calif., and Washington. “These efforts will enable law enforcement to better locate gun offenders and pinpoint locations of the related activity,” Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake said. “Armed with that information, the Baltimore Police Department can improve its response time ... and capture information to enhance investigations.”

In 2008, the Johns Hopkins University installed a donated gunshot detection system that included 93 detector boxes on streetlights and other places in the Homewood and Charles Village communities. Baltimore police tested the system with Hopkins and considered other detection programs. But cost was among the reasons the city passed on one. Former Police Commissioner Frederick H. Bealefeld III told *The Baltimore Sun* in 2008 that police had tested another system previously, “and if I had to rate it on a scale of A through D, it would be a D-minus-minus,” he said. “We saved a ton of money. I was ready to get it, I was ready to sign the check. It was a dismal failure. It was a horrible, horrible failure,” Bealefeld said. Police also wanted a system integrated with Baltimore’s CitiWatch surveillance cameras, a police spokesman said. “The new system will work with CitiWatch,” Rawlings-Blake said, allowing police cameras to immediately focus in on areas where gunshots are detected.

NYPD ‘active shooter’ protocol discourages delays before neutralizing suspect

‘Make contact with the suspect(s) to end the threat,’ reads the order obtained by the Daily News. The order comes in response to last year’s mass killings in Newtown, Conn. and a Kenya mall.

BY Rocco Parascandola — Wednesday, March 26th, 2014 *‘The New York Daily News’*

The NYPD has a new “active shooter” protocol — and it’s clearly designed to avoid actions that cost lives in high-profile attacks like Newtown and Kenya. “Make contact with the suspect(s) to end the threat,” reads the order obtained by the Daily News. That line, in bold, capital letters, is a reference, sources said, to incidents in which initial responders waited for backup. Police, for instance, waited six minutes before entering Sandy Hook Elementary School, where gunman Adam Lanza killed 20 students and six faculty members. While urging first responders to carefully assess the situation upon arrival, the new NYPD protocol espouses a more aggressive approach: “A delay in action may result in loss of life,” the order reads.

Officers must also be aware of the possibility of friendly fire. Plainclothes cops should, if possible, remain outside and aid victims or secure the perimeter. If they have to enter, they should pair up with uniformed officers and display ID, such as a shield. If entering alone, they must alert a dispatcher.

Armed militants killed at least 67 people in a Kenya shopping mall in September. At one point, a friendly-fire killing led to the withdrawal of officers, allowing the attackers to regroup. A police source, noting the scores of off-duty cops who rushed to the World Trade Center on Sept. 11, 2001, said the new protocol is aimed at avoiding that confusion.

Cell Phones Let Cops Track People for A Thousandth of the Price, Study Finds

By Andy Greenberg — Friday, January 10th, 2014 'Forbes Magazine' / New York, NY

It's no secret that the ability to track a cell phone has led to a sea change in law enforcement surveillance methods. But now a pair of researchers have actually put a number to the plummeting cost of that covert spying in the modern world: Tracking a cell phone's location, they found, costs somewhere between 1.9% and .015 % of the price of tailing someone the old fashioned way. In a paper published Thursday in the Yale Law Journal, privacy-focused researchers Ashkan Soltani and Kevin Bankston have calculated the per-hour cost to law enforcement of tracking a person's location using every method from officers on foot to police-planted GPS devices to obtaining the suspect's location from their cell carrier. The results show that the cost of 24/7 surveillance operations have been reduced from hundreds of dollars an hour to employ teams of agents to track individuals in shifts to just a few dollars or even just pennies to query AT&T or Sprint for the same location data.

A five-car "surveillance box" operation that has cars ready to inconspicuously tail a suspect in any direction—the standard procedure recommended in law enforcement manuals—costs \$275 an hour, according to Soltani's and Bankston's estimate. Tracking the same suspect with a GPS device attached to his or her car costs as little as 36 cents an hour. The cost of tracking that individual's cell phone varies depending on the phone's cellular carrier—AT&T charges cops \$5.21 an hour for short term tracking and \$1.19 per hour for longer term operations, whereas T-Mobile charges \$4.17 per hour and Sprint charges as little as 4 cents an hour. Those findings put a number on a notion already expressed in the landmark Supreme Court decision in *U.S. v. Jones* in 2012, that high tech tracking isn't just a more effective version of traditional surveillance but actually a different kind of tracking altogether, according to Soltani. "You have such a drastic reduction in the cost to perform the surveillance that they're different not just in quantity but in kind," says Soltani. "It would be humanly impossible to track the number of people [law enforcement agencies] are currently tracking without this technology. And that's why it's such a game changer."

In the 2012 Jones decision, the Supreme Court declared warrantless tracking of cars using GPS devices to be in violation of the Fourth Amendment for just that reason: As Justice Samuel Alito wrote in his opinion, the ease of tracking someone with GPS makes it more of a potential privacy violation than following someone in a car, even though they accomplish a similar goal. But the U.S. judicial system has yet to give a clear ruling on whether the same can be said of warrantlessly tracking cell phone locations. In fact, while lower courts have produced conflicting answers on that question, prosecutors seem to have carefully avoided taking the issue to higher courts. "The government has pretty assiduously avoided appealing any of its losses on cell phone tracking, such that we don't have any clear binding precedents from a higher court on when it's ok to track a phone's location in real time," says Bankston, policy director of the Open Technology Institute at the New America Foundation.

With their study, the researchers intend to show that cell phone tracking, like GPS tracking, is so cheap that it enables surveillance on a massive scale. In fact, their paper deduces a "rule of thumb" from the Jones ruling and other lower-court rulings to determine when location tracking without a warrant should be considered unconstitutional: "If the new tracking technique is an order of magnitude less expensive than the previous technique, the technique violates expectations of privacy and runs afoul of the Fourth Amendment," they write. That means cell phone tracking, which is often even cheaper than the warrantless GPS tracking the Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional in Jones, require the same level of privacy regulations if not more, Soltani argues. "When it was physically impossible to track everyone at the same time, you didn't need a law for it," he says. "What we're saying is that technology changes what's possible, and as a result, we may need to add legal barriers to compensate for those changing technical barriers."

Public Safety & Justice**Delaware launches cyber initiative***Published 27 March 2014*

Delaware is joining the number of states that have decided to invest in a statewide cybersecurity workforce to combat the growing threat of cyberattacks directed at both private and public institutions. Delaware hopes its cyber initiative will accelerate current efforts to develop a stronger cyber workforce. The Delaware Cyber Initiative proposes \$3 million for a collaborative learning and research network in the form of part research lab, part Business Park, dedicated to cyber innovation.

Delaware is joining the number of states that have decided to invest in a statewide cybersecurity workforce to combat the growing threat of cyberattacks directed at both private and public institutions. In his January State of the State speech, Governor Jack Markell announced plans for the Delaware Cyber Initiative (DCI) to connect academia, cybersecurity workers, and businesses. The demand for skilled cybersecurity workers far outweigh the supply, and hackers continue to attack network systems as local government agencies try to recruit top talent.

Government Technology reports that just two years ago, South Carolina experienced its largest cyberattack to date when hackers broke into the state's Department of Revenue computer system, exposing approximately 3.6 million Social Security numbers and 387,000 credit and debit card numbers. The attack cost the state \$14 million and damaged the government's reputation with state residents.

Delaware hopes its cyber initiative will accelerate current efforts to develop a stronger cyber workforce. The DCI proposes \$3 million for a collaborative learning and research network in the form of part research lab, part Business Park, dedicated to cyber innovation. The University of Delaware, Delaware State University, Delaware Technical Community College, and private institutions will develop the lab on the site of a former Chrysler assembly plant currently owned by the University of Delaware.

The proposed park, located halfway between New York City and Washington, D.C., and in close proximity to an Amtrak train station, makes it marketable as a regional cybersecurity workforce recruiting hub. "There's a significant number of jobs available for cyber graduates in the area," said Ann Visalli, the state's director of the Office of Management and Budget notes that the initiative will cater to large employers like Delaware's DuPont chemical company, but also to the state's banking and financial services sectors. Most important is that the initiative will allow government agencies to recruit cybersecurity professionals from the same pool available to private firms. "State government can't keep up on its own with what's going on in the world of technology," said Visalli. "We think this initiative is a continued step in the direction to identify and attract top talent."

GovTechnotes that the state has also recruited the Delaware National Guard as a resource for the DCI, part of a slow but growing trend among states and the federal government to deploy the National Guard to direct federal cyber resources to states. Washington and Michigan has already deployed their National Guard forces to help coordinate cybersecurity exercises

Number of gang shootings in Chicago taking steep dive: McCarthy

This year through March 14, there were 188 shooting incidents in Chicago, and less than half were gang-related. Over the same period of 2013, there were 267 shooting incidents, and more than 60 percent were gang-related. Over the same period of 2012, there were 343 shooting incidents, and more than 65 percent were gang-related.

<http://www.untimes.com/news/metro/26293413-418/number-of-gang-shootings-in-chicago-taking-steep-dive.html>

What if phones stopped working when stolen?

Citing skyrocketing thefts of smartphones and tablets, officials proposed Thursday that California become the first state to require the devices to be sold with “kill switches” that render them inoperable when stolen. Lawmakers said they plan to introduce such legislation with the support of Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti and Police Chief Charlie Beck. <http://www.governing.com/news/headlines/what-if-phones-stopped-working-when-stolen.html>

Court gives California 2 years to lower prison population

A federal court gave California two more years Monday to reduce the population of its overcrowded prisons, yielding to pressure from state officials who said they could meet an impending deadline only by shipping thousands of inmates to other states.

Police Chief seeks change in drug law

San Diego Police Chief Bill Lansdowne is backing a statewide effort to reduce most nonviolent crimes, including drug possession for personal use and petty theft, from felonies to misdemeanors.

First Aid: Law Enforcement's Response to Incidents with Mass Casualties

By MICHAEL S. SCHMIDTJAN — Monday, January 20th, 2014 *'The New York Times'*

As far back as Alexander the Great's campaigns, tourniquets were wartime staples, used to stanch the bleeding of wounded soldiers. But they became a last resort for both military and civilian emergency personnel after World War II, when medical experts blamed the prolonged cutoff of blood for frequent amputations. Transportation was so poor in those days that it took the wounded hours, if not days, to receive adequate medical attention — far too long for a tourniquet to remain in place. “The treatment was initially worse than the disease,” said Dr. Lenworth Jacobs, the head of the Hartford Consensus, a group of experts in emergency medicine who have studied how to respond more effectively to mass casualties.

But now law enforcement agencies across the country, responding to an increase in mass shootings over the last decade and to new guidelines from the federal government, have placed a new emphasis on training and equipping officers to treat serious wounds by reviving the use of tourniquets. The Virginia State Police, along with departments in Dallas, Philadelphia and other major cities, have distributed tourniquets and special bandages to officers in recent months, in a break from traditional police procedure.

The tourniquet's resurgence results in part from lessons learned in Afghanistan and Iraq. Only 2 percent of soldiers with severe bleeding died compared with 7 percent in previous wars in part because tourniquets were in widespread use and the injured were quickly transported to doctors. The ability to move the wounded to doctors in less than an hour helped save more than 1,000 lives, according to one study.

In the past year, civilian trauma doctors, realizing that emergency personnel in much of the country can transport the wounded to a trauma center in less than a half-hour, have followed the lead of the military. The success of the rapid medical response to the Boston Marathon bombings, where bystanders used their clothes as tourniquets, has bolstered their efforts.

“As we began to take a hard look at how to respond to these types of incidents, what became clear was that the sooner you can stop victims from bleeding, the higher likelihood you will have for reducing fatalities,” said John Cohen, a senior counterterrorism official at the Department of Homeland Security and a member of a committee appointed by President Obama to study gun violence after the mass shooting in Newtown, Conn. “And the things that make the biggest difference in stopping bleeding are tourniquets and other bandages.” As part of a broader effort to encourage the public to help treat victims, the committee has been developing plans to put tourniquets in public places, like malls and schools, and to train teachers and others how to use them. In September, committee members also released new recommendations for emergency responders after studying the Boston bombings and other attacks. Among their ideas: Paramedics wearing body armor should be prepared to enter into “warm zones” where there may still be gunmen or unexploded bombs. “Along with encouraging police, who are often the first emergency personnel to arrive at the scene, we have been trying to figure out how to get the public trained and educated in how they can help, because they are almost always the closest to the victims,” Mr. Cohen said.

In June, the Hartford Consensus reported that “hemorrhage control” was one of the most important factors in saving lives after mass casualties occur. Four months later, the Major Cities Chiefs Association, a group of police commissioners from the 63 largest urban areas in the nation, unanimously endorsed guidelines to equip police officers with tourniquets.

Modern tourniquets resemble a belt with a large clamp and a metallic rod, known as a windlass, used to tighten them around a wounded limb. Officers carry them on their belts or keep them in first-aid kits in their vehicles. For many, it all is something of a cultural change.

“Until recently, there was an anecdotal bias against using them in the pre-hospital phase of treatment, but it wasn’t based on any real studies,” said Dr. William Fabbri, the head of the F.B.I.’s emergency medical support program.

Charles H. Ramsey, the police commissioner in Philadelphia, said that when he started in law enforcement, “we had directives that said not to move a victim when you found them at a scene, and wait for rescue personnel. It always took time for them to get there, and a person lost a tremendous amount of blood,” Commissioner Ramsey continued. “And we were being told you couldn’t use a tourniquet or do anything. “Speed is still an issue in treating someone whose bleeding has been stanching, and Commissioner Ramsey said his officers were now instructed to take victims who were treated with tourniquets directly to the hospital if emergency responders have not arrived at the scene.

These tactics have raised concerns among some police officials, who question whether their officers will be diverted from catching criminals if they are also responsible for treating victims. “Chasing and catching bad guys is part of what we do,” Commissioner Ramsey said, “but there is nothing more important than saving a life.”

Although the expanded use of tourniquets has encouraged some medical experts, they believe more needs to be done. Dr. Jacobs said that “when they began putting \$15,000 defibrillators in public places 15 to 20 years ago, there was no concept” that terrorist attacks or mass shootings might one day be more common. “There’s no reason a \$15 tourniquet can’t be right beside the defibrillator,” .

Note: Some 1,500 members of the Indianapolis Metro police will be issued a Trauma kit that includes among other items scissors, tourniquet, bandages etc. that the officer use on oneself, another officer as well as the victim.

Matthew Staver for The New York Times (edited for Brevity)

DENVER — Call him the gunman. Call him the killer or the perpetrator, the defendant or the assailant. Only, do not say his name. This is the new plea after another shooting has upended a community in suburban Denver and turned a high school into a bloody crime scene. Many families of victims and law enforcement officials have begun urging journalists and public officials to avoid using the gunmen's names and photos in public. Their hope is that refusing to name the actors will mute the effects of their actions, and prevent other angry, troubled young men from being inspired by the infamy of those who opened fire at Columbine High School, Virginia Tech or Newtown, Conn.

Those names are stricken from many Facebook memorial sites and victims' support message boards. When President Obama flew to Colorado in July 2012 to memorialize the 12 people killed in an Aurora movie theater, he agreed not to mention the gunman's name. A sheriff investigating a shooting inside the halls of Arapahoe High School in suburban Denver made the same decision. He said he wanted to offer an opinion. "I will tell you that I am no longer inclined nor will I speak his name in public," he said. "He is someone who victimized an innocent young lady by an act of evil and in my opinion deserves no notoriety and certainly no celebrity. He deserves no recognition." Despite the urging of some families, few news outlets have excised the names of killers from their coverage. It is one of the most basic facts, and a difficult one to omit as reporters try to unravel questions about the mental health and private anger of these gunmen, and whether they had given any warning signs. (The New York Times has included the names.) And of course, arrest records, public inquests and legal documents contain the gunmen's names. "There's a compelling public interest in naming the gunman and what his circumstances were and how he pulled off the shooting," said Kelly McBride, a media ethicist at the Poynter Institute. "If you don't name the gunman and try and understand how he got his guns, what his motivations are and what might have prevented this, I don't think that we'll be any better off." Would it even have an effect? Social scientists have found a nexus between suicides and news coverage, suggesting that reports detailing methods and motives may drive others to kill themselves in similar ways. Social scientists and criminologists say the forces driving these shootings are a kaleidoscope of anger, revenge, insecurity, immaturity, mental illness, a desire for notoriety and myriad other factors, including easy access to weapons. In Colorado, the passage of tighter gun control laws did not prevent the shooter from legally buying the shotgun and ammunition he used to carry out the attack, officials said.

Dave Cullen, the author of "Columbine," a book about the 1999 attack near Littleton, Colo., said that mass shootings were often public performances by frustrated young men who had suffered failures or loss. They were "about being heard and felt," in the worst way, he said. He suggested that news coverage use suspects' names "sparingly" during the first two days after a shooting. "Disappear the person," Mr. Cullen said. "If you take that away, it takes away the whole point for him."

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Despite increased security put in place after the massacre at Connecticut's Sandy Hook Elementary School in December 2012, there's been no real reduction in the number of U.S. school shootings. An Associated Press analysis finds that there have been at least 11 school shootings this academic year alone, in addition to other cases of gun violence, in school parking lots and elsewhere on campus, when classes were not in session. Experts say the rate of school shootings is statistically unchanged since the mid- to late-1990s, yet still remains troubling.

"Lockdown" is now part of the school vocabulary.

In Pennsylvania and New Mexico, Colorado and Tennessee, and elsewhere, gunfire has echoed through school hallways, and killed students or their teachers in some cases.

Last August, a gun discharged in a 5-year-old's backpack while students were waiting for the opening bell in the cafeteria at Westside Elementary School in Memphis. No one was hurt.

Ronald Stephens, executive director of the National School Safety Center, said there have been about 500 school-associated violent deaths in the past 20 years.

The numbers don't include a string of recent shootings at colleges and universities. Just last week, a man was shot and critically wounded at the Palm Bay Campus of Eastern Florida State College, according to police. Finding factors to blame, rightfully or not, is almost the easy part: bad parenting, easy access to guns, less value for the sanctity of life, violent video games, and a broken mental health system. Stopping the violence isn't.

"I think that's one of the major problems. There are no easy answers," Stephens said. "A line I often use is do everything you can, knowing you can't do everything."

Bill Bond, who was principal at Heath High School in West Paducah, Ky., in 1997 when a 14-year-old freshman fired on a prayer group, killing three female students and wounding five, sees few differences in today's shootings. The one consistency, he said, is that the shooters are males confronting hopelessness.

"You see troubled young men who are desperate and they strike out and they don't see that they have any hope," Bond said.

Schools generally are safer than they were five, 10 or 15 years ago, Stephens said. While a single death is one too many, Stephens noted that perspective is important. In Chicago there were 500 homicides in 2012, about the same number in the nation's 132,000-plus K-12 schools over two decades.

The recent budget deal in Congress provides \$140 million to support safe school environments, and is a \$29 million increase, according to the office of Sen. Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, and chairman of the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee.

About 90 percent of districts have tightened security since the Newtown shootings, estimates Randi Weingarten, the president of the American Federation of Teachers.

Many schools now have elaborate school safety plans and more metal detectors, surveillance cameras and fences. They've taken other steps, too, such as requiring ID badges and dress codes. Similar to fire drills, some schools practice locking down classrooms, among their responses to potential violence.

Attention also has focused on hiring school resource officers, sworn law enforcement officers who are trained to work in a school environment, said Mo Canady, executive director of the National Association of School Resource Officers. He said his organization estimates there are about 10,000 of them in the U.S.

Since the shootings at Colorado's Columbine High School in 1999, in which two students killed 12 classmates and a teacher and wounded 26 others before killing themselves, police nationwide have adopted "active shooter" policies where officers are trained to confront a shooter immediately.

"The goal is to stop it, from the law enforcement side, stop it as quickly as you can because we know with an active shooter if you don't stop it, more lives will be lost," Canady said.

Confronting a shooter certainly carries risks.

In Sparks, Nev., math teacher Michael Landsberry was killed in November after calmly approaching a 12-year-old with a gun and asked him to put the weapon down, witnesses said. The boy, who had wounded two classmates, killed himself.

Weingarten said more emphasis needs to be placed on improving school cultures by ensuring schools have resources for counselors, social workers and after-care programs. Many of these kinds of programs were scaled back during budget cuts of recent years.

Experts have said a healthy school culture can prevent such incidents and even lead students to tell adults about classmates who display warning signs that they could commit such violence.

Swindlers Use Telephones, With Internet's Tactics

By NICK WINGFIELDJAN — Monday, January 20th, 2014 'The New York Times'

SEATTLE — Phone swindles are practically as old as the telephone itself. But new technology has led to an onslaught of Internet-inspired fraud tactics that try to use telephone calls to dupe millions of people or to overwhelm switchboards for essential public services, causing deep concern among law enforcement and other groups.

People, businesses and government agencies across the country are combating the new schemes, in which scammers use the Internet to send huge volumes of calls at the same time. Many of the attacks bombard individuals with automated requests for personal data, in a variation of their email-scam cousins. But others are more vicious, flooding entire phone systems when demands are not met, similar to some attacks against websites.

"You can blast out 100 million calls from the comfort of your keyboard," said Kati Daffan, a lawyer in the bureau of consumer protection at the Federal Trade Commission.

In October, the Department of Homeland Security advised federal agencies, local governments and other organizations to be prepared for so-called denial of service attacks, which flood phone systems with calls, making them unusable by legitimate callers. The warning came after attacks against a sheriff's office in the Southern United States and another against a Coast Guard cutter. The department said there had been over 200 such attacks identified against public sector groups.

As they are for most forms of Internet fraud, the latest phone schemes are also difficult to track and investigate because of their frequency, their layers of anonymity and their global nature. Several investigators could not name a successful prosecution of the latest wave of phone swindles, though cybercriminals who committed other forms of fraud have been arrested.

In Tarrant County, Tex., the phone lines of several emergency dispatch centers were disabled in the last year because of a surge of automated calls, said Wanda S. McCarley, director of operations for the Tarrant County 911 District, which includes Fort Worth. The attacks lasted up to an hour and were aimed at 10-digit phone emergency numbers at the centers, which are accessible to callers outside the area, rather than 911 lines, which are not.

Something similar happened to a Texas hospital two years ago, when an intensive care unit's phone lines were disabled for about six hours, said the Chief Information Officer for the hospital chain that owns the facility, who spoke on the condition that he not be named to avoid unwanted attention for his employer. To defend itself, the hospital started using a service from SecureLogix, a telephone-security company, which the hospital's Chief Information Officer said had been effective.

In both cases, employees at the facilities were contacted by callers who said they were debt collectors seeking repayment of loans taken out by the workers. If the employees did not pay up, the callers threatened, the lines at the employees' workplaces would be brought down. The attackers then overwhelmed the lines with repeated calls, causing busy signals for legitimate callers.

It is not clear how or why the specific employees were chosen, though law enforcement officials believe that swindlers in such cases may find names on public staff directories or professional sites like LinkedIn.

Some pay up in such swindles, often out of uncertainty about whether they owe the money or to avoid embarrassment at their workplaces, law enforcement officials said. Ralph A. Gagliardi, agent in charge with the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's identity theft and mortgage fraud units, said he traced payments from the victim in one such attack in Colorado to Nigeria via an intermediary in Florida.

Michael J. McKeown, supervisory special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Pittsburgh, said, "If people do pay, that makes their problems stop, but it may make it more lucrative for people to do this."

For years, government officials have warned the public of email frauds that request personal information, known as phishing. Over time, the public education has made it harder to trick people over email. But there has been less public outreach about similar new types of phone schemes, sometimes called vishing.

These more traditional swindles, which ask individual recipients to provide personal or financial information, appear to be up sharply as well. In 2012, the Federal Trade Commission said, telephone calls accounted for 34 percent of the fraud complaints it received from people who reported how they had been contacted, up from 20 percent in 2010. Phone fraud was second only to email, which accounted for 38 percent of complaints in 2012. Automatic dialing software and Internet phone services make it easy to place huge volumes of calls from anywhere in the world. Often, swindlers create messages in a synthesized voice and say they are from a financial institution. The call prompts the recipients to enter personal data through their phone keypads

In recent newsletters, we had articles on 3D Printers, Driverless cars, now they describing efforts to have cars talk to each other. I found this one on Google Glass.: Google Glass may soon become a favored tool for law enforcement agencies in the United States. The New York City Police Department's massive and controversial intelligence and analytics unit is evaluating whether Google Glass is a decent fit for investigating terrorists and helping cops lock up bad guys, Venture Beat has learned. The department recently received several pairs of the modernist-looking specs to test out. "We signed up, got a few pairs of the Google glasses, and we're trying them out, seeing if they have any value in investigations, mostly for patrol purposes," a ranking New York City law enforcement official told VentureBeat. "We're looking at them, you know, seeing how they work."

A spokesman for Google said the company was not working with law enforcement agencies on the project and that the NYPD likely acquired the glasses through the Google Glass Explorer program.

"The Google Glass Explorer program includes people from all walks of life, including doctors, firefighters and parents. Anyone can sign up to become a Glass Explorer, provided he or she is a U.S. resident and over the age of 18.

Google Glass is an Android-powered, wearable computer built into a module perched on the side of a pair of eyeglasses. It comes from Google's somewhat clandestine special-projects division, called Google X, which is also working on driverless cars. balloons that blanket the Earth below with wireless Internet. Google Glass incorporates a heads-up display reminiscent of that used in advanced fighter jets and commercial airliners to communicate with pilots. A camera captures photo and video on demand.

The Chief Information Officer of the San Francisco police department, Susan Merritt, said that her department has yet to test the wearable Google computers. But she says the applications for law enforcement are potentially huge.

The San Francisco department currently deploys Samsung S4 smartphones for cops working the street. Merritt says the S4 has become an integral tool because it enables officers to access the department's criminal database to run warrant checks and pull up mugshots of wanted suspects in real time.

Google Glass could have a similar value proposition for police forces, Merritt said, pointing out that wireless facial recognition software is one potential use.

Even without facial recognition, Google Glass could help match suspects' names and faces to information contained in various databases that police and federal law enforcement agencies use, such as those from the National Crime Information Center. That would give investigators a handy way to see a suspect's rap sheet while interviewing them, for instance.

It could also help eliminate the time-consuming, hand-written or typed reports that are the bane of cops the world over by enabling video recording and dictation for digital reports.

But the glasses could run afoul of civil liberty groups who say Google Glass and their wireless software programs could encroach on the rights of innocent citizens, especially in a city like San Francisco.

As for the NYPD, if the evaluators like what they see, the department could represent a significant customer for Google. With 34,500 people in the NYPD overall, that represents a lot of potential Glass-equipped cops. That in turn could have a massive influence on Google Glass's revenues, especially if other departments hop on the wearable bandwagon and the devices someday become standard issue for law enforcement agencies worldwide. So far in New York, the NYPD official says, it's too early to tell.

Some in law enforcement and the intelligence community sniff at Google Glass, arguing that while it might be a helpful gadget for geeks to manage their lives, its applicability to spying and investigations is limited.

"Its use for law enforcement and intelligence agencies is doubtful," said Vincent Cannistraro, a former ranking clandestine operator with the CIA, who spent the majority of his career in the Middle East, Europe, Africa, and Central America. "But I've been wrong before."

3-D printing, or additive manufacturing, (Additive-manufacturing techniques build objects layer by layer, rather than through molding or "subtractive" techniques, such as machining) has come a long way from its roots in the production of simple plastic prototypes. Today, 3-D printers can not only handle materials ranging from titanium to human cartilage but also produce fully functional components, including complex mechanisms, batteries, transistors, and LEDs.

The capabilities of 3-D printing hardware are evolving rapidly, too. They can build larger components and achieve greater precision and finer resolution at higher speeds and lower costs. Together, these advances have brought the technology to a tipping point—it appears ready to emerge from its niche status and become a viable alternative to conventional manufacturing processes in an increasing number of applications.

The economic implications of 3-D printing are significant: McKinsey Global Institute research suggests that it could have an impact of up to \$550 billion a year by 2025. The advantages of 3-D printing over other manufacturing technologies could lead to profound changes in the way many things are designed, developed, produced, and supported. "



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NATIONAL NEWS

The following memo was forwarded to PERF members by Chuck Wexler, its Executive Director.

I am writing to call your attention to the fact that tomorrow the FBI will publicly release its preliminary Uniform Crime Report for January-June 2013. Because this will be the first UCR report to include data from some police departments that are using a new and more comprehensive definition of sexual assault, there is likely to be confusion in the news media about the sexual assault data.

The new definition of sexual assaults was adopted by the FBI more than a year ago, on January 1, 2013. Not all police departments and state UCR programs have adopted the new definition in their reports to the UCR. But if your department is using the new definition, the numbers to be released by the FBI on Tuesday may show a significant increase in your sexual assault data compared to 2012 figures, because the new definition includes many types of sexual assaults that were not counted under the old definition.

So if your agency is reporting to the FBI using the expanded definition, you may receive inquiries from news media reporters on Tuesday about your sexual assault data, and the reporters may know little or nothing about the change in the UCR definition. Already, we have noticed news articles about individual cities that have experienced increases in sexual assault statistics, and the stories do not always include information about how the new definition of rape is resulting in larger numbers.

It is important to understand that while the statistics may show larger numbers for sexual assault, this is a positive development to the extent that it provides a more accurate and complete picture of the extent of sexual assaults, which were significantly under-reported to the UCR program under the old definition.

So I am writing to give you a heads-up about the FBI release on Tuesday and to encourage you to confer with your department's UCR experts, if necessary, so you will be prepared to educate your local reporters about the details of what is happening in your jurisdiction.

Heading into the final weeks of 2013, America's largest cities are on track to report dramatic drops in homicides -- the lowest in decades.

Eight of the nation's 10 largest cities have lower murder numbers for 2013 than the previous year, with an average reduction in homicides for those cities of 15.9 percent according to the most recent available data compiled by ABC News.

In New York City, murders are down 20 percent for the year, with less than one murder per day, a rate not seen since the 1950s. Chicago is also posting a steep decline, with a 20 percent drop in murders, approaching levels last seen in 1965.

Why the drop? According to Chicago Police Superintendent Gary McCarthy, the drops are the result of a holistic strategy involving "saturating high-crime areas with additional officers, using intelligence to prevent retaliatory gang shootings, moving officers from administrative positions back to the streets, and partnering with the community."

Chuck Wexler of the Police Executive Research Forum said better information and intelligence has led to a sea change in policing, with a focus on crime prevention. "Police departments are getting much better at identifying people, locations and times when incidents are occurring and they are putting their resources where they are needed."

Wexler also pointed out that with firearms accounting for the vast majority of homicides, reducing the number of shootings can have a major impact on murder numbers. Police agencies have developed more effective

strategies to prevent gunfire before it happens by disrupting potential acts of gang revenge, he said.

Chicago this year has seen the number of shooting incidents drop year-to-date from 2,353 in 2012 to 1,751 -- a 26 percent reduction. Besides having an impact on the total number of murders, the reduced number translates to 740 fewer shooting victims in Chicago for 2013 compared to last year -- a dramatic reduction of blood on the streets.

Philadelphia is logging an even steeper drop, with murders down 26 percent year to date. That city's top crime fighter, Police Commissioner Charles Ramsey, said technology is making a significant difference. "Today, we are in an era of proactive and preventive policing. We are better informed. We rely on precise data and technology to track crime and inform policing strategies," Ramsey said recently in an address to the International Association of Chiefs of Police conference in Philadelphia.

"We are being 'smarter' and using evidenced-based approaches. We have access to mega-data like surveillance cameras, gunshot detection systems, automated license plate readers, and social media data. We use analytics and technology to help make sense of these data and help us make better decisions," Ramsey told the conference.

San Diego is seeing a similar drop, with homicide numbers down nearly 32 percent. Homicides in the city of Los Angeles are down 14 percent, approaching the lowest levels since 1966.

"Police chiefs used to measure their success on the number of arrests, now they measure their success on the reduction of homicides," Wexler said.

Phoenix has remained flat, with 106 homicides through October. Only San Antonio posted a slight increase, with one additional homicide over last year at this time. Houston, Dallas and San Jose all reported single-digit drops.

The numbers add up to hundreds of lives spared and thousands of families not destroyed by the pain of losing a loved one to murder. But with 387 homicides in the Windy City so far this year, McCarthy said, "There's more work to be done and no one will rest until everyone enjoys the same sense of safety."

Less than a year after reaching its long-sought goal of 10,000 officers, the Los Angeles Police Department is now seeing a steady decline in its ranks as the city struggles to find enough qualified candidates. Fewer people are applying to join the LAPD and, of those who do, a significantly higher number of them are being disqualified from consideration. Officials say budget cuts have slashed the advertising used to draw recruits while other departments are luring top talent with higher salaries than the LAPD offers.

Since the decline began several months ago, the LAPD is down more than 100 officers. The department needs to hire about 350 officers a year to make up for normal attrition, and officials say they could remain understaffed for years if the current trend holds. Earlier this year, the Mayor and Chief Charlie Beck celebrated the 10,000-officer milestone, a target the city has sought to attain since the L.A. riots in 1992.

"Our entire plan is getting screwed up.... We don't see an end to it," said LAPD Asst. Chief Sandy Jo MacArthur, who oversees recruitment and training for the department. "It is a very big red flag for us. Once you start losing ground, it is so hard to climb back. "The attrition means fewer police officers available for patrol duty and other functions, officials say. Also, the number of women and blacks — and especially black women — making it into the training academy has dropped considerably. That leaves the department far short of diversity goals in recent academy classes; the goals were put in place decades ago to counter discriminatory hiring practices. None of the 30 rookies who recently graduated from the academy, for example, were black and only five were women.

Officials pointed to several other factors they said are contributing to the shortage. To start, not enough people want to join the LAPD. The department needs about 865 people each month to begin the lengthy application process to become a cop — a large crop that inevitably gets whittled down as people drop out or are disqualified. Currently, the LAPD is getting between 600 and 700 new applicants, said John Dunlop, chief of the personnel department's backgrounds division. The LAPD is facing tougher competition from other law enforcement agencies for top candidates. Although the LAPD has the advantage of a strong reputation, some other agencies pay significantly higher starting salaries, Dunlop and MacArthur said. The base starting pay for an LAPD recruit is \$48,462.

Budget cuts also have forced the personnel department to do away with nearly all of the billboard advertisements and commercials on radio and television stations that it used to rely on to spread the word that the LAPD was hiring, said Bruce Whidden, a spokesman for the personnel department. Also gone are \$1,000 recruitment incentives the office used to pay to current officers and others whenever someone they convinced to apply completed the academy. "We have been living off the momentum built up over the years, but it is slowing down," Whidden said. "The LAPD is not the only game in town anymore."

The larger problem, however, is with the people who do want to join the LAPD. With the already depleted applicant pool, the number of people failing to make it through the city's vetting process has jumped by a third, according to city figures. Many of the applicants are being eliminated because of their responses to 173 questions about past drug use, run-ins with the law, financial problems and other potential possible character flaws, officials said. The spike in disqualifications has perplexed officials. Dunlop had no explanation for it, but speculated a broader cross-section of people are applying to become cops, including people who weren't planning on the career path and so did not make an effort to keep their records clean. "We aren't recruiting at the Vatican. We have applicants who have lived their lives.... There are a lot of issues to investigate," he said. The time it takes to complete those background investigations and the rest of the application process has compounded the recruit shortage. With a staff that has been downsized by a third in recent years, Whidden said it typically takes six months before a recruit is cleared to enter the academy — about twice as long as MacArthur said the LAPD would like. LAPD officials in recent months have pressured the personnel department in public comments and private meetings to cede some control over parts of the application process and to share with the department confidential information about the applicants who are disqualified.

Fire Department is using big data to predict fires There are certain factors that make buildings in New York City more likely to have a fire, including average neighborhood income, the age of the building, and whether it has electrical issues. The city's Fire Department has now catalogued 60 of these factors in a database that ranks buildings in order of their risk of fire, using the results to decide which ones get inspected first. The new method aligns with a national trend toward using big data to make city services more efficient. Boston uses a similar system to identify which properties should get visits from the police, for example. In the past, New York's firefighters made sure to hit high-priority buildings like schools and libraries more frequently. But other than that, inspections were almost random. The new system should reduce the number of fires and make fires less severe, according to the fire department.

Seattle police with a 7 to 1 city council approval are purchasing facial recognition technology capable of using surveillance photos and scanning them through their 667,000 booking photos. Gaining approval required revision of existing departmental police policy to conform to that state's ACLU concerns.

WHAT ARE OUR MEMBERS DOING?

At the MCCA's last meeting in Houston, Texas, Lee Colwell, retired top FBI Official and a member of our board introduced an initiative that might have some interest among departments dealing with controlling access, reentry transit and mutual assistance at disaster scenes. Whether it is the emergency response or recovery period a host of challenges surface. One, emergency responders and essential personnel need expedited access. Often police are confronted with long lines and a lack of standard operating procedures that negatively impact mutual aid and recovery. Two, Coordination can be difficult amidst the presence of law enforcement, industry, emergency management and other responders during and after a crisis. Third, personnel including those whose credentials and qualifications need to be verified by decision makers to grant reentry, transit to areas that require mutual aid assistance.

In a perfect world the solution requires a consistent SOP approach regionally if not nationally. According to Colwell's introduction there is a process, though somewhat new, in which participating organizations can have pre enrollment of their personnel that involves secure ID cards with easy to scan bar codes linked to on line authorization system. The goal is to have a standard recognized system across county and state lines in support of mutual aid, reentry and transit. The initiative recognizes local control and provides a tiered reentry procedure that covers respond – respond support – recover and rebuild.

If there is any interest, one can contact PASP (Police and Sheriff Press) at 912 537 0780 or email Frank Raiford at frank@pasp365.com.

You can also view more information at pasp365.com and ERITN.com

In addition to Philadelphia Police Commissioner Chuck Ramsey being reelected President of PERF, he was joined on the board by another FBI NEI graduate, Tucson Police Chief Roberto Villasenor to serve as Treasurer on the nation's most prominent law enforcement research organization. I might add among the eight members of the board, seven are NEI graduates: Tom Manger (Montgomery County), Bill Blair (Toronto), Janee Harteau (Minneapolis), Doug Gillespie (Las Vegas) and Sir Hugh Orde (UK).

Former LAPD Chief Jim McDonnell announced his intention to run for the Los Angeles Sheriff's position left vacant by Lee Bacca's announcement to retire. Jim's announcement was greeted by a number of important endorsements. NYPD's Commissioner Bill Bratton cited Jim's uniquely recognized management skills, recognized and respected leadership, decades of experience with both LAPD and his current position, all of which will lend themselves to facilitating meaningful change. Jim also received endorsements from a former LA Mayor, the state's Attorney General and the city's District Attorney. Jim hopefully will be succeeding another FBI NEI graduate, Lee Bacca, who we wish the best as he moves into retirement.

When Kevin Faulconer took the oath of Mayor at a special ceremony in the Lincoln Park neighborhood of San Diego on March 3, he had already made one of the most important decisions of his tenure: the selection of a new city Police Chief. Chief William Lansdowne, who had been at the helm of the San Diego Police Department for 10 years, announced his resignation just a week before Faulconer was to take over the city. Chief Lansdowne, San Diego's Chief since 2003 began his enforcement career in 1966 with the San Jose Police department rising to the rank of Assistant Chief. In 1994, he led the Richmond CA police only to return to San Jose in 1998 as their "top Cop" Throughout his career, the Chief has expanded his expertise and his reputation as one of the foremost law enforcement professionals in the country serving on a variety of state and national boards. Chief Lansdowne served his city in an exemplary manner, a true gentleman and I am sure will be missed. Assistant Chief Shelly Zimmerman was named by the new Mayor to lead the department. Chief Zimmerman has worked for the San Diego Police Department since 1982, serving in many roles, including vice, narcotics, internal affairs, the Multi-cultural Community Relations Office, the Mayor's executive protection detail and as a Field Lieutenant. She has also participated in security planning for major events in San Diego such as the Super Bowl and the Republican National Convention. Chief Zimmerman will be the first female Police Chief of San Diego. Congratulations to Bill Lansdowne and our best wishes to Chief Zimmerman.

The Senate voted by unanimous consent to confirm U.S. drug czar Gil Kerlikowske as the next head of Customs and Border Protection.

Kerlikowske has an extensive background in law enforcement. Besides serving as director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy since 2009, he was Seattle's police chief for more than eight years. He also led police departments in Buffalo, Fort Pierce, Fla. and Port St. Lucie, Fla., in addition to working for two years as deputy director of the Justice Department's community-oriented policing division during the Clinton administration.

With the Senate action on Thursday, Kerlikowske is set to become the first permanent CBP chief since 2011, when former commissioner Alan Bersin, a recess appointee, stepped down. He is also the first Senate-confirmed commissioner since 2009, the last year of W. Ralph Basham's tenure in the position. Kerlikowske's challenges will include reigning in overtime abuses by headquarters employees and managing CBP's relatively new drone fleet, which has raised concerns because of the agency lending the aircraft to other federal, state and local law-enforcement agencies. Gil has proven to be a capable competent police executive during every phase of his long career.

Detroit may not have a new Sheriff in town but they definitely have a new Police Chief who is intent on making progress. Chief James Craig is the fifth chief in five years in a city that has filed for bankruptcy, whose population has declined since 2000 by a quarter of a million residents. The Chief is betting on his prior experience with 28 years in LAPD, and former Chief of Portland Maine and Cincinnati that he can make a difference. A difference dealing with morale problems that include a 10% reduction in wages, 12 hour tour shifts and some precincts shutting down at 4 AM. While he couldn't do anything about the salary reductions, he did put a stop to the 12 hour shifts and shutdowns. In addition to those victories, he has reduced a 50 minute 9/11 response time to 8 minutes and is in the processes of hiring 150 officers to shore up the current 2,300 member department. Obviously he hasn't made everybody happy, as he was the target of a substantiated death threat which resulted in the arrest of 5 defendants, members of a drug cartel who was offended by his implementation of raiding some 35 recognized drug dens each week. Recently, he raised the city's, and possibly the country's, debate level when he indicated that weapons held by law abiding citizens would help reduce the crime rate.

The longest serving Chief in Seattle, Clark Kimerer has decided to retire. Most recently he had served as the department's Chief of Staff. Clark was a frequent attendee at our conference and if he had something to say, the Chief would say it. I will miss his succinct though on occasion caustic remarks. Congratulations and best of luck in your new endeavors.

Former Commissioner of Baltimore and Chief of San Jose's, Tom Frazier's contract as Compliance Director for Oakland CA was not renewed citing that his work was duplicative of that of Bob Warsaw, former police chief of Rochester, New York and who had been serving as that city's monitor for some time. If I recall correctly, the Bratton group was also involved in a consulting capacity to improve policing services in that city. Regardless of the merits of these changes, I suspect that Federal and Judicial oversight may be somewhat excessive. By the way, Oakland is in its seventh month of trying to recruit a new chief of police. Initially they hired a group, Bob Murray and Associates to identify candidates. However, the Murray group terminated their assignment citing interference from city hall. The city then hired the IACP to pick up the task and continue to identify candidates. Unfortunately, when the city discovered that the organization doesn't have a benefit program for gay employees, the negotiations broke down given that the city was not willing to compromise on that issue.

NEW HAVEN Police across the south-central region of the state are now sharing information and expertise on a weekly basis at regional CompStat meetings. “I think we can talk cases and compare information,” said New Haven Police Chief Dean Esserman. “We can learn from each other. ... Some departments have some great expertise that the New Haven police do not have. What comes to mind is the Hamden Computer Crime Unit.” In turn, NHPD can offer its own expertise in various fields, he said. CompStat is a meeting that brings law enforcement officials and their partners together to discuss ongoing issues on a regular basis. It was brought to New Haven by Esserman and has been in use in various police departments since the 1990s. New Haven police have a meeting each Thursday morning.

Essentially every police department between Meriden, Madison and Milford has been invited to participate, said Assistant Chief Archie Generoso. The Coast Guard, federal law enforcement partners and local university police and security departments also were invited. The group had its first meeting last week. Esserman said he wanted to implement the program in New Haven and sent Generoso and Sgt. Al Vazquez, who is in charge of detectives, to observe the Boston Police Department’s version.

A large part of the meeting will be to share information on ongoing investigations. The goal is to routinely share information across the different agencies. Esserman said, “Like CompStat I imagine it to be a work in progress,” Esserman said. “It’s not how it starts, it’s how it evolves.”

New Haven police also recently were hosts for the reincarnation of the “Big Five” meeting, which brings top brass from Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford and Waterbury police departments together to discuss issues and best practices. The five chiefs plan to have a monthly video conference,

Two-and-a-half Cheers for Dallas Police Chief David Brown

By Radley Balko — Friday, January 17th, 2014 ‘The Washington Post’ / Washington, DC

Over the last two years, Dallas police officers have shot 27 people—16 of them died. Included in those numbers are the shooting of an unarmed carjacking suspect last month and the fatal shooting of a schizophrenic man last October in which the officer’s account of the incident was contradicted by video. That same month, David Blair says he and his three-year-old son were met with a hail of gunfire from two Dallas cops patrolling the neighborhood for prostitutes, apparently because Blair’s screen door sometimes makes a “popping” sound, which the cops mistook for gunfire.

In response to these incidents, Dallas Police Chief David Brown would like his officers to get more training when it comes to how and how often they use their guns. The response he has received so far is a fascinating look into how use-of-force policies aren’t determined by public safety assessments so much as by negotiations among various interested parties. It’s an illustration of the political realities that stand in the way of reform. Unsurprisingly, Brown has encountered the most resistance from the police unions and advocacy organizations. More training means more guidelines. That means more second guessing. More surprising is the push-back Brown has received from the Dallas Morning News, which scolded him in a staff editorial for appearing “reactive,” and warned he may be “moving too quickly and with too little buy-in from rank-and-file officers.” It’s a puzzling criticism. We aren’t talking about overtime pay or pension plans, here. We’re talking about training cops about under what circumstances they’re permitted to kill people. The editorial also includes the head-scratching line, “Even if you accept that the outcome — officers shooting civilians — is a potential problem . . . “You’d hope most people would think a policy that results in cops killing citizens is at least potentially a problem.

Brown also hasn’t hesitated to fire cops who show poor judgment. The cop who shot the unarmed carjacking suspect has been fired. In 2011, Brown fired a cop caught kicking and macing a handcuffed suspect. Brown then praised the supervisor who reported the incident, and warned any officers thinking of retaliating against him for piercing the Blue Wall of Silence. “One of the things that I really want to express about Officer

Upshaw's action is that we should not as a department ostracize him in any way. We should applaud him coming forward, him intervening," Brown said.

There are other reasons for reformers to like Brown. In a profession where it can be exceedingly difficult to fire even egregiously bad cops, and where police department personnel files are typically shielded like national security secrets, Brown not only dispenses with problematic police officers, he posts their names and the reasons for their termination to Facebook and Twitter. In a bid for more transparency, the DPD is also test-piloting a program to outfit its cops with body cameras, a policy endorsed (with some caveats) by the ACLU. If all goes well, the policy could be implemented department-wide by the end of this year.

Dallas cops are also cutting way back on traffic tickets. The city issued 495,000 tickets in 2006-2007. It issued just under 212,000 in 2012-2013. Bucking complaints that the cut in traffic citations is costing the city revenue, Brown told the Morning News in 2012, "The purpose of traffic enforcement is to improve traffic safety, not to raise revenue. We don't believe the citizens of Dallas want its police department writing citations to raise revenues." Brown has reassigned traffic cops to what the Morning News calls "crime-fighting initiatives." There's been no discernible increase in traffic accidents or highway fatalities. Meanwhile, violent crime in the city has dropped for the last eight years.

More troubling was Brown's reaction to the aforementioned incident in which the officers' account of the shooting of a mentally ill man was later contradicted by surveillance video. After the video emerged, Brown quietly introduced a new policy allowing police officers to duck questioning for up to 72 hours after a shooting. Under the new policy, they'd also be permitted to view any known video footage of an incident before making a statement. (Other cities and states have similar policies, which are sometimes included in packages of protections called "officers' bill of rights.") A cynic might call it a policy that allows cops to settle on the least incriminating narrative that can't be contradicted by video. Brown defended the policy by pointing to a "memory expert" (actually a law enforcement consultant) who said that police officers need proper rest before they can accurately remember traumatic events.

Still, given Brown's other efforts at reform and transparency, this seems more like a policy that's well-intentioned but ill-advised, than a genuine effort to help cops cover up their mistakes. Reform-minded police chiefs can sometimes take a lot of abuse. Pushing change while retaining the authority and the respect of the officers can be a fine line to walk, one that requires picking battles carefully. One could quibble with the battles Brown has chosen, but he at least seems to be fighting on the right side.

Denver Police Chief Bob White managed to leave his administrative duties to pursue and apprehend an individual who was threatening people on the street with a weapon. The Chief was returning to headquarters when he observed the man brandishing a knife and chasing after people. White gave chase pulled out his weapon and ordered the individual to drop the knife which he did. Chief White called for backup and the man was taken into custody. White in response to a media question requested the media not make a big deal out of his encounter. Rather, he stated "this is a small police action and it is expected from professional law enforcement officers. Let the praise and attention go to the men and women who keep Denver safe."

The Seattle police are taking another look at facing up to their responsibilities. With the support of a 7 to 1 vote in the city council, the police have approval for the purchase of technology that allows facial recognition to take images from surveillance cameras then scan its 667,000 booking photos. The process wasn't without some revisions of policy that was requested by the State ACLU.

Former Minneapolis Police Chief: Renew Federal Ban on Plastic Guns PLASTIC GUN BAN

Former Chief Tim Dolan : Congress Needs Help

Congress created a law banning plastic guns in 1988 to protect the public from dangerous weapons that can evade metal detectors. The law was renewed in 2003 and is due to expire Dec. 9. Federal legislators are seeking support to renew and amend the law. They need our help.

I saw my first plastic handgun in the 1973 movie "The Day of the Jackal." As a police officer, I saw plenty of homemade "zip" guns. So why should we still be concerned?

There is actually more of a threat. Making guns on today's 3-D printers is as easy as downloading online blueprints and hitting the print button. The printers are not that expensive. Low-end models start at about \$500. I have no problems with responsible people owning guns, but I also believe that there are places where we should not allow people to carry them. How will we secure those places if we cannot rely on metal detectors? How long will it take airport security to go through everyone's carry-on luggage by hand? Do you really want anyone who can operate a computer and a printer to be able to possess and carry a gun?

A law will not prevent plastic guns, but a stiff penalty can deter people from carrying them, as it has for 25 years. Please contact your senators and representatives to support renewing and amending federal legislation to ban owning and carrying plastic guns. To sign a petition that will be delivered to lawmakers, visit www.protectmn.org.

Former Police Commissioner Ray Kelly Joins ABC News

ABC News President Ben Sherwood sent the following note to the news division this morning announcing that former Police Commissioner of the City of New York, Ray Kelly will join ABC News as a consultant for all platforms.

I am delighted to announce that Ray Kelly is joining ABC News as a consultant for all ABC News platforms. As the longest serving Police Commissioner of the City of New York, Ray Kelly brings 50 years of public service and law and order experience to ABC News.

One of the world's most well-known and respected leaders in law enforcement, Kelly is the first person to serve two, non-consecutive tenures as Police Commissioner. He served under Mayor Dinkins from 1992-1994 and was appointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Bloomberg in 2002.

As Police Commissioner of the City of New York, Kelly helped transform the safety and security of the city after 9/11. He successfully reduced the city's violent crime rate by 40 percent and also established the first counterterrorism bureau of any city police department in the U.S.

Kelly's diverse career includes directing the international police force in Haiti, serving as Commissioner of the US Customs Service and as Undersecretary of Enforcement at the US Treasury Department. After three decades of service and a combat tour in Vietnam, Police Commissioner Kelly retired as a Colonel from the United States Marine Corps Reserves in 1993.

Born and raised in New York, Kelly holds a BBA from Manhattan College and a JD from St. John's University School of Law, along with a MPA from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. In 2006, he was awarded France's highest honor for his long career in public service, the Legion D'Honneur.

Kelly recently joined Cushman and Wakefield as President of Risk Management Services.

A 43-year veteran of the NYPD, Commissioner Kelly's vast knowledge will provide our viewers with an even deeper understanding of national security and intelligence issues at home and overseas. It is an honor and privilege to have him on our team. Please join me in welcoming one of New York City's finest.

Editorial comment - Ray Kelly was also invited to serve on one of New York's most prestigious International groups - the Council on Foreign Relations. Ironically, Ray is joining a major news broadcasting organization while a fellow NEI graduate, John Miller is leaving CBS to join Bill Bratton as his Deputy Commissioner, Counter Terrorism.

Rest in Peace - Passing of George Brosan



At the request of the family via Frank Panessa, this is to inform you that SA George Brosan passed away after a long and valiant battle with prostate cancer. There was a viewing and state police superintendent's funeral for George in Annapolis, Maryland. George spent countless years in law enforcement and was the ASAC in Baltimore and then the SAC of Training before retiring. He was then appointed the Superintendent of the Maryland State Police and following that was employed in the private sector for many years. George lived in Annapolis with his wife Lynn and has two children. He was a good man, agent and police executive and friend to many. George believed in doing things the right way and never hesitated to raise a challenge to his beliefs. Our condolences to his family.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Israeli Defense Official Offers Dark Security Assessment

Israel is entering an "Era of Fire" in which it is threatened by 170,000 rockets and missiles and in which the Syrian civil war has placed "30,000 global jihad terrorists" at its doorstep, Israel's defense intelligence chief recently reported. "Israel is surrounded by 360 degrees of actual enemies," said Major General Aviv Kohavi at the Institute for National Security Studies (INSS).

Most of those foes have enough internal strife to make any imminent attack unlikely, he said. But if circumstances change, they have the means to threaten Israel more dramatically than ever, and both terrorist groups and governments continue to diversify their arsenals. "The line between a terror organization and a military organization continues to blur."

The fight to topple dictator Bashar al-Assad has been a magnet for jihadis from throughout the world. At some point, they will leave that fight and pose new threats to Europe, North Africa and America. Many will seek to stay in the area, finding camps in Lebanon and Sinai. "We are talking about extremists clinging to extremist ideologies - anti-Western and anti-Modern ideologies. We are talking about exceptional cruelty and brutality close to our borders," Kohavi said. Israel is using medium-range missile defense systems, but the volume and sophistication of rockets controlled by Hizballah in Lebanon means not every rocket can be intercepted. "For the first time the enemy now has the ability to hit Israeli cities hard," Kohavi said.

The Muslim Brotherhood's ouster from power in Egypt and corresponding pressure on Hamas "is a serious opportunity" for Israel, he said. But new threats, such as Iran's nuclear weapons program nearing completion and an increase in cyber-attacks, add to the challenges facing Israeli defense and intelligence officials. "Cyberwarfare, in my humble opinion, will soon emerge as a more important discovery than gunpowder," Kohavi said.

Czechs Seek Answers for Palestinian Embassy Weapons Cache

by IPT News • Jan 6, 2014 at 11:40 am

An already strange story deepened when Czech police reported finding a dozen illegal weapons, including sub-machine guns, inside the Palestinian embassy complex in Prague.

Police searched the property after Ambassador Jamal al-Jamal was killed when he tried to open a booby-trapped safe that had been in the Palestinian embassy for years. The safe was brought to Jamal's residence. He assumed the post in October. His death is being treated as an accident.

Palestinian officials reported that the weapons at issue were there legally, and were remnants of the Cold War that had not been touched in years. The Czech Republic's national police chief indicated the weapons will go through genetic and ballistic testing.

But local Czech and diplomatic officials reacted angrily to the discovery. . "The district feels betrayed by the behavior of diplomats who kept weapons and explosives at the embassy, violating Czech and international law," said Petr Hejl, senior councilor of Prague's Suchbát district.

Foreign ministry officials also indicated the weapons should have been registered and licensed, even if housed in an embassy. "In such case, the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations may have been breached and we will demand an explanation," it said in a statement.

A British research study of Muslim radicalization is challenging some key conventional wisdom. It identifies "youth, wealth, and being in full-time education" as potential risk factors. Less than 3 percent of the six hundred surveyed by London's Queen Mary University were sympathetic with terrorism, while another 6 percent "remained neutral." But those with the highest sympathy were respondents born in the United Kingdom, under age 20 and full time students. In addition, people from high income homes – more than £75,000 a year (\$123,000) were more prone to sympathize with political violence. People with mental health problems also were more likely to support terror. This contradicts an accepted narrative that economic frustration and a lack of education fueled Islamic extremism.

"We were surprised that [the] inequality paradigm seems not to be supported," lead researcher Kamaldeep Bhui told Al-Jazeera. "The study essentially seemed to show that those born in the U.K. consistent with the radicalization paradigm are actually more affluent or well off. "The study does not identify "what factors make potential recruits open to persuasion to join a terrorist movement," said Bhui, a professor of cultural psychiatry and epidemiology. He suggested hopes the survey can be used to identify vulnerable populations and "work to shift them and hopefully reduce" radicalization. The findings are significant, if only for the strict academic approach taken by Bhui and her team. And it might be refreshing and enlightening to see similar academic pursuit in the United States to help identify risk factors and gateways to radicalization. A similar Pew study in 2007 found a quarter of Muslim American men under age 30 considered suicide bombings justifiable. But the notion that affluent, well-educated Muslims are potentially more likely to become radicals is a surprise ignores years of anecdotal evidence. Terrorist groups from Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad and al-Qaida all are led by men with advanced degrees with eight engineers among them. Most of the 9/11 hijackers were college educated and middle class. The worst attack in the US since 9/11 was carried out by an Army psychiatrist.

Scottish independence: Ex-police chiefs clash over security.

Two former senior police officers have clashed over the national security implications of Scotland becoming independent. Labour MSP Graeme Pearson, a former director of the Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency, said “effective working” was easier as part of the UK. But Allan Burnett, a former director of intelligence at Strathclyde Police, dismissed his concerns. National security, which is reserved to Westminster, was the subject of a seminar organised by ESCR to discuss how current security governance arrangements worked in Scotland and the UK. Sponsored by Mr. Pearson, the report is based on contributions from academics, civil servants, police officers and former intelligence officers. The report, authored by Dr Andrew Neal of Edinburgh University, admitted although counter-terrorism was a reserved matter, Scotland had always had its own expertise, in Strathclyde, formerly its largest police force. He wrote: “In practice, the Scottish government and Police Scotland have developed a distinctive approach that integrates counter-terrorism with the policing of serious crime. “All this means that security governance feels different and is different in Scotland, but it is not independent of the UK.” Reported Dr. Andrew Neal in his ESCR report. “In practice, the Scottish government and Police Scotland have developed a distinctive approach that integrates counter-terrorism with the policing of serious crime.”

The report agreed it would be possible for Scotland to have its own intelligence services, like other smaller nations such as Denmark and New Zealand. But it warned it would be costly to maintain a level of intelligence-gathering which would meet the encryption and computer security standards of its bigger partners. And it pointed out a senior, more powerful partner, such as the rest of the UK, would dictate the policy and costs, raising questions about how much independence a Scottish security service would really have. Mr. Pearson said it was clear experts had real concerns about the security implications of breaking up the UK. He said: “As part of the UK we currently enjoy a high level of security.

“Why would we want to put this at risk because of Alex Salmond’s obsession with independence?” He said: “The SNP can’t answer basic questions about what kind of intelligence and security service a separate Scotland would have, how much this would cost and whether we would enjoy the same level of security. “From my experience as a police officer for over 35 years, developing effective working relationships with colleagues across the UK is far easier because we are part of the UK.”

Mr. Burnett, previously counter-terrorism coordinator with the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland (Acpos), said: “Based upon my experience, I simply do not accept these criticisms of Scotland’s abilities to have effective security arrangements - and it is worth recalling that Graeme Pearson fought very hard to keep the SCDEA as a Scottish institution, and not part of a UK-wide unit. “This helped ensure that Scotland got a better deal in fighting drugs and serious organised crime..

“An excellent Scottish intelligence organisation could be developed in an independent country.” He added: “I have witnessed great Scottish talent in military, secret and police intelligence services, and can readily envisage the huge ability, energy, integrity and innovation they would pour into this exciting mission.”

The Scottish government also rejected the claims. A spokesperson said: “An independent Scotland will have first-rate security arrangements to counter any threats we may face. “And we will continue to work in very close collaboration with the rest of the UK and international partners on security and intelligence matters, which is in everyone’s interests.”

HUMOR

Merit

An Irishman appeared before St. Peter at the Pearly Gates.

"Have you ever done anything in your life of particular merit," Saint Peter asked.

"Well, I can think of one thing," the Irishman replied. "On a trip to the outskirts of Belfast, I came upon a gang of bikers who were molesting a young woman. I asked them to leave her alone but they wouldn't listen. So, I approached the largest and most tattooed biker and smacked him in the face, kicked his bike over, ripped out his nose ring, and threw it on the ground. I yelled, 'Now, back off or I'll kick the shit out of you all!'"

St. Peter was very impressed, "When did this happen?"

"Just a couple of minutes ago."

Power of Suggestion

It was entertainment night at the senior citizens' center. After the community sing along led by Alice at the piano, it was time for the star of the show- Claude the Hypnotist! Claude explained that he was going to put the whole audience into a trance. "Yes, each and every one of you and all at the same time." said Claude.

The excited chatter dropped to silence as Claude carefully withdrew from his waistcoat pocket; a beautiful antique gold pocket watch and chain. "I want you to keep your eyes on this watch" said Claude, holding the watch high for all to see. "It is a very special and valuable watch that has been in my family for six generations" said Claude. He began to swing the watch gently back and forth while quietly chanting.

"Watch the watch --- Watch the watch ----Watch the watch" The audience became mesmerized as the watch swayed back and forth. The lights were twinkling as they were reflected from its gleaming surfaces. A hundred and fifty pairs of eyes followed the movements of the gently swaying watch. They were hypnotized. And then, suddenly, the chain broke!!! The beautiful watch fell to the stage and burst apart on impact" "SHIT" said Claude.

It took them three days to clean the Senior Citizens Center and Claude was never invited there again.

Dancing

A Husband takes the wife to a disco.

There's a guy on the dance floor living it large;

Break-dancing, moon walking, back flips, the works.

The wife turns to her husband and says, "See him?"

25 years ago he proposed to me and I turned him down."

The Husband says: "Looks like he's still celebrating!!!"

Change

There's an old sea story in the Navy about a ship's captain who inspected his sailors, and afterward told the chief boson's mate that his men smelled bad. The captain suggested perhaps it would help if the sailors would change their underwear occasionally.

The chief responded, "Aye, aye sir, I'll see to it immediately!"

The chief went straight to the sailors berth deck and announced, "The captain thinks you guys smell bad and wants you to change your underwear. Pittman, you change with Jones; McCarthy, you change with Witkowski; and Brown, you change with Schultz. Now get to it!!!"

The moral: Someone may be promising "change," but don't count on things smelling any better.

Business

One day in kindergarten, the teacher said to the class of five year olds, "I'll give \$10.00 to the first child who can tell me who was the most famous man who ever lived". A Little Irish boy put his hand up and said "it was St. Patrick." The teacher said "I am sorry Sean, but that's not correct." A little Scottish boy raised his hand and said "it was St. Andrew." The teacher replied, "I am sorry Hamish, that's not right either."

Finally a little Jewish boy raised his hand and said, "it was Jesus Christ." The teacher then said, "That's absolutely right Marvin, come up here and collect your ten dollars." As the teacher was giving the boy his money, she said, "you know Marvin, since you're Jewish, I was very surprised that you said 'Jesus Christ.'"

Marvin replied, "Yeah, in my heart, I knew it was Moses, but business is business."

SOME CLOSING THOUGHTS

- If change upsets you, consider that life is a series of adjustments.
- Learn to live with the presence of inconvenient facts.
- Praising a nudist for giving you the shirt off his/her back is not that big a complement.

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